

## H A T

1. Haste; speed.  
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastings* told Baſilius. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.  
There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, left our *hastings* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker, Preface.*  
The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastings* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.  
HA'STINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.  
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be ſet 'till the cold is over. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'STY. *adj.* [from *haste*; *haſtig*, Dutch.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy.  
Is all the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,  
Theſe ſilken vows, the hours that we have ſpent,  
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time  
For parting us. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement.  
He that is flow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is *hasty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
3. Raſh; precipitate.  
Seeſt thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*  
Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecc. v. 2.*
4. Early ripe.  
Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the Summer.
- HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.  
Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefſt diſh.  
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*
- HAT. *n. f.* [from *hate*; *hats*, German.] A cover for the head.  
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum hat, and her muſſer too. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Winſdor.*  
Out of meer ambition you have made  
Your holy hat be ſtamp on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
His hat was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montera. *Bacon.*  
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,  
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;  
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,  
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HA'TBAND. *n. f.* [from *hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the hat.  
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
Room for the noble gladiator! ſee  
His coat and *hatband* thew his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'TCASE. *n. f.* [from *hat* and *caſe*.] A ſlight box for a hat.  
I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [from *hachen*, German, as *Skimmer* thinks, from *haghen*, *eggen*, *eggs*, Saxon.]  
1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.  
When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give over, and begin to ſit. *Ray on the Creation.*  
He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wings,  
And hatches plenty for th' enſuing Spring.  
The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,  
Their brood as numerous hatch from th' eggs, that ſoon  
Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſcloſ'd  
Their callow young. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. vii.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.  
Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.  
Which thing they very well know, and I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arrians are renewed by them; who, to hatch their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
He was a man harmleſs and faithſul, and one who never hatch'd any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.  
Who fiſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,  
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and hatch'd. *Chapm. Iliads.*  
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece.  
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again  
As venerable Neſtor, hatch'd in ſilver,  
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

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- To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*  
Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden's Duſſefroy.*
- TO HATCH. *v. n.*  
1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.  
He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whiſt they were hatching, which vari'd. *Bzlk.*
2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.  
HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.  
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.  
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.  
Something's in his foul,  
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood;  
And, I do doubt, the hatch and the diſcloſe  
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
4. [Hatch, Saxon; *hatch*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.  
Something about, a little from the right,  
In at the windows, or elſe o'er the hatch. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.  
To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,  
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep  
Under the hatches. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
- There ſhe's hid;  
The mariners all under hatches ſlow'd. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
So ſea, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,  
Aſſault the ſides, and o'er the hatches tow'r. *Dryden.*
- A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;  
The plank was ready laid for ſafe aſcent,  
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent,  
And ſkip'd and ſcowl'd, and under hatches went. *Dryden.*
6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.  
He aſſures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its courſe 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and ſupported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches. *Lacke.*
7. Hatches. Floodgates. *Amſworth.*
- TO HATCHEL. *v. a.* [from *hachen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.  
This alſoſes ſeems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his deſcription of China; which he ſays, put into water, moulders like clay; and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the hatching, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward on Feſſils.*
- HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.
- HA'TCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hachel*.] A beater of flax.
- HA'TCHET. *n. f.* [from *hache*, *hachette*, French; *afcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.  
The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of pieces of fluff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- His harmful hatchet he bent in his hand,  
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenser's Poſtural.*  
Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
- Nails, hammers, hatchets ſharp, and halters ſtrong,  
Swords, ſpears, twice dipt in the dire ſtains  
Of brothers blood. *Craſſew.*
- Tyrreus, the ſofter-father of the beaſt,  
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fiſt. *Dryden's En.*  
Our countryman preſented him with a curious hatchet; and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
- HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.  
An ape his own dear image will embrace;  
An ugly beau adorns a hatchet-face. *Dryden.*
- HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *atchement*. See *ATCHIEVEMENT*.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.  
His means of death, his obſcure funeral,  
No trophy, ſword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,  
No noble rites nor formal oblation;  
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
- HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [from *hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [from *hachen*, German.] To deſtroy; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.  
You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not.  
—I am aſſur'd, if I be meaſur'd rightly,  
Your majeſty hath no juſt cauſe to hate me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?  
—Hates any man the thing he would not kill?  
—Ev'ry offence is not a hate at fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou hateſt for doing moſt odious works. *Wiſd. xii. 4.*

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- But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,  
Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*
- HATE. *n. f.* [from *hate*; *hate*, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.  
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear  
Your favours nor your hate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*  
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden's Ann.*  
Whom Minicius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Ann.*  
Nauſica teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine hate. *Broome's Notes on the Odeſſey.*
- HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *hate* and *full*.]
1. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.  
My name's Macbeth.  
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*  
There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude. *Peaſham.*
- What owe I to his commands  
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,  
To ſit in hateful office here confin'd,  
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*  
I hear the tread  
Of hateful ſteps: I muſt be viewleſs now.  
But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not ſo;  
He breaks the vial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope.*
2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.  
Palamon, compell'd  
No more to try the fortune of the field;  
And, worſe than death, to view with hateful eyes  
His rival's conqueſt, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*
- HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]
1. Odiously; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciously.  
All their hearts flood hatefully appaid  
Long ſince.  
They ſhall deal with thee hatefully, take away all thy labour,  
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*
- HA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousneſs.
- HA'TER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deſtroyer.  
I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy in my lord Argulus; which whoſeever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a hater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*
- Whiſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,  
He was my maſter, and I wore my life  
To ſpend upon his hater. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
An enemy to God, and a hater of all good. *Bacon.*  
They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an hater of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*
- HA'TRID. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.  
Hated is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Lacke.*  
I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,  
To oppoſe his hated fully. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*  
Hated is the paſſion of deſiance, and there is a kind of averſion and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been hatred in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*  
Hateds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occaſions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world.  
Retain no malice nor hatred againſt any: be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Wate's Preparat. for Death.*  
She is a Preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate hatred to the church. *Swift.*
- TO HATRED. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hater*.] To hate; to wear; to wear out with fatigue.  
He's hated out with pennance. *Dryden.*
- HA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.  
A hatter ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings a piece. *Swift.*
- HA'TTUCK. *n. f.* [from *hatch*, Erſe.] A flock of corn. *Diet.*
- HAUTERK. *n. f.* [from *hauter*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breſtplate.  
Him on the hauberk ſtruck the princeſs ſore,  
That quite diſparted all the linked frame,  
And pierced to the ſkin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Hauterks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;  
The mighty maces with ſuch hate deſcend,  
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Hauterks, Saxon; *hoben*, Dutch; *avair*, French; *avure*, Ital.]
1. Not to be without.  
I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might have ſomething to write. *Act xxv. 26.*

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2. To carry; to wear.  
Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback, having nothing upon him. *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of.  
I have no Levite to my prieſt. *Judg. xvii. 13.*
4. To poſſeſs.  
He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.  
I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy.  
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. *Jo. xvii. 5.*
7. To take; to receive.  
A ſecret happineſs, in Petronius, is called *cruiſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he had from the *ſeſſiter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate.  
Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sa. xxi. 15.*
9. To put; to take.  
With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,  
Gras lately in ſwathes is meat for an ox;  
That done, go and cart it, and have it away. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
10. To procure; to find.  
I would fain have any one name to me that tongue, that any one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Lacke on Education.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit.  
I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt: Well, ſweet Jack, have a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*  
Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:  
Laws are explain'd by men; ſo have a care. *Pope.*
12. To hold; to regard.  
Of the maid ſervants ſhall I be had in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*  
The proud have had me greatly in deriſion. *Pſ. cxix. 51.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion.  
Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
14. To contain.  
You have of theſe pedlars that have more in 'em than you'd think, ſifter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
15. To require; to claim.  
What would theſe madmen have?  
Fiſt they would bribe us without penſe,  
Deceive us without common ſenſe,  
And without pow'r enſlave. *Dryden.*
16. To be a husband or wife to another.  
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk.  
If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we have to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*  
The Spaniards captain never hath to meddle with his ſoldiers pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You did ſet your courſe to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the fiſt which you had in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
18. To wiſh; to deſire.  
I had rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſ. lxxxiv. 10.*  
I would have no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*
19. To buy.  
If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould have them much cheaper. *Cullier on human Reaſon.*
20. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. Have the preterperfect, and had the preterpluperfect.  
If there had been words enow between them to have expreſſed provocation, they had gone together by the ears. *Cong.*  
I have heard one of the greateſt genius's this age has produced, who had been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*  
I have not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others have made the ſame reflections, it is impoſſible they may not have drawn theſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*